

QUOTATIONS.

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HONGKONG, 6th March, 1868.	
OPIUM.—Patna, New, ...	\$700
Old, ...	\$72½
Benaies, New, ...	685
Old, ...	None.
Melwa, ...	700

Exchange.	
Bank, 6 months' sight, ...	4/13
Credit 6	4/21
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 219 a 219½	
„ Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 218½	
„ Shanghai, 3 days' sight Bank, Tls. 72	
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B.,	11½ per c. pre.
Sycee,	9½ per c. pre.
Mexicana,	1½ per c. pre.
Gold Leaf,	23.80 per ta.
Gold Bar, 98 touch,	23.55
English Sovereigns,	4.65
Australian Sovereigns,	

Discount, 7
Gas Company Shares, 40 per Share.
H. & W. pos dock, Old, 25 per cent pm.
Do, do, New, 15 per cent pm.
H. & S. Bank Shares, Old, 16 per cent pm.
Do, do, New, 3
Union Dock Shares, ... 30 per cent dis.

Temperature.
HONGKONG, 6th March, 1868.

	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Barometer,	30.046	29.908
Attached Thermometer,	64	65
Dry Bulb,	65.0	66.0
Wet Bulb,	59.0	61.0

Maximum S. Rgr.,	...	—	62.0
Minimum S. Rgr.,	...	61.0	—
Max. Sun's Rays,	...	—	86
Minimum on Grass,	...	58.0	—
Previous 24 hours. {	Rain on Ground,	0.06	—
	" above,	0.04	—
Wind,	...	N.E.	E.
Force,	...	1	2

Cloud,	1	2
Ozone,	6	7
Weather,	4	3
	Dull.	Dull.

Notes & Queries on China & Japan.

VOL. 2, NO. 2.

IS NOW READY.

NOTES:—The Aborigines of Hainan—
Sonnambullism in China—Chinese ver-
sion of the story of Rip van Winkle—
Easter-eggs in China—Native Description
of Formosa.

QUERIES :—Hour Glasses in China; The China Grass Plant—Chinese Terms for Murder and Manslaughter; Ningpo Wood; Freemasonry in China; The Name Ouigour; Characters on Chinese Coins; The Chinese Army.; Japanese Novels; Coins of Japan; Meaning of

the term Tang 唐; The words Tang Shan—The words O Me To Fuh.
REPLIES:—Cost of Living among the Chinese—Small Feet, and Prohibition of the Practice—Chinese Silk-worm Oaks—Architecture in China; Henna in China—Brick Tea—Works on Chinese Cash; Law Prohibitions of Foreigners.

THE CHINA MAIL.

COREA.

READERS of recent home papers will have scarcely failed to notice the appeal made by Captain Sherard Osborne towards a

new Arctic expedition. Neither he nor his supporters base their advocacy of what is commonly considered as a most unproductive waste of money (and oftentimes of life,) upon the actual results

scientific or practical, to be achieved. There may be sufficient inducements of this nature to furnish an object towards which maritime energies may be directed, but they are most certainly not sufficient in themselves to effect the desired end.

themselves to justify the country in requiring a number of clever and valuable men to brave the rigour of some three or four arctic winters, the dangers of icebergs, and packs, and, under the most favorable circumstances, to expend

an almost inevitable percentage of human life. But Captain Osborne, and his most enthusiastic exponent the *Pall Mall Gazette*, have put the matter in a light which is to most people novel. It is not, say

they in effect, the results to science, commerce, or art to which we look, so much as the admirable school which is afforded to naval energies by this wrestling with the ice-bound secrets of an unexplored coast and the development of courageous resource and hardy self-

reliance. Even Anthony Trollope who "will have nothing to say to the icebergs" remarks—"I do not in the least wish to see him or any other of the bold sea-captains sent into the Arctic regions; but when we find an officer of reputation stating that the navy is in such a condition

ground or training-waters, and that unless something of the sort is afforded we shall find out our blunders in a time of disaster, I suppose that S. Osborne ought to be listened to."—And we be-

But while Captain Osborne is asking, and rightly asking, that something should be done to give a small section of the home navy active employment--something more definite than channel cruises

ng, or even "suppressing" the long
suppressed slave-trade in Brazil and the
heavily vital traffic on the African coast
—we cannot help thinking that there
are a great number of objects to be gain-
ed in various parts of the world which
would just furnish the employment of

greater solemnity. There is no certainty that they have perished, nor recent reports state that they have. Moreover several Americans, their fates, whatever it may have been, if the United States Government have no particular interest in the death or captivity of a few British sailors, have as a rule a fairly proud of our national shipwrecking either fellow-countrymen, who have by misadventure been cast into the hands of the savages. If Great Britain is justified by the necessity for her empire in setting the example of empire in motion to rescue a subject from Abyssinia, if Great Britain can be granted to search for Livingstones, surely, a few may without absurdity be desired to verify the fate of a few known and celebrated for their guile and other acquirements of their companions of fortune. Here at least is a little of that active service, as by Sherman Osborn, and, as we advocate, the condign punishment of those murderers if murder occupation might be found almost as large as would be from England upon a fresh

NOTES:—The Aborigines of Hainan

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Nansambulien in China—Chinese ver-
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—Easter-eggs in China—Native Descrip-
tion of Formosa.

QUERIES.—Honor Glasses in China; The
China Grass Plant—Chinese Terms
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Wood; Freemasonry in China; The
Name Outgour; Characters on Chinese
Novels; The Chinese Army; Japanese
Novels; Coins of Japan; Meaning
the term 'Pang ⁴;' The words Tan
Shan.

REPLIES.—Cost of Ome To Fu. The
Chinese—Qualifications for the
of the Practice—Chinese Silk-worm
—Architecture in China; Fenna
—China—Brick—Tea—Works on Chinese
Cash; Law Prohibitory of Emigration
—Advance of a Chinese General to the

HONGKONG FRIDAY MARCH 6 1968

CONFIDENTIAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1968.

COREA.

readers of recent home papers will have scarcely failed to notice the appeal made by Captain Sheard Osborne towards his Arctic expedition. Neither he nor his supporters base their advocacy of what is commonly considered as a most unproductive waste of money (and often of time, too) upon the actual results of scientific or practical, to be achieved. There may be sufficient inducements of this nature to furnish an object towards which immature energies may be directed, but they are most certainly not sufficient in themselves to justify the country in requiring a number of clever and talented

able men to brave the rigour of some

three or four Arctic winters, the dangers of icebergs, and packs, and, under the most favorable circumstances, to expend an almost inevitable percentage of human life. But Captain Osborne, and his Go home! enthusiastic exponent the *Pall Mall Gazette*, have put the matter in a light which is to most people novel. It is not, say they in effect, the results to science, commerce, or art to which we look, so much as the admirable school which is afforded to naval energies by this westward with the ice-bounded secrets of an unexplored coast and the development of unexplored resources; and hardly self-reliance. Even Anthony Trollope who will have nothing to say to the icebergs remarks: "I do not in the least wish to see him or any other of the bold sea captains sent into the Arctic regions; but when we find an officer of reputation stating that the navy is in such a condition that it absolutely needs a training ground or training-water, and that unless something of the sort is afforded we shall find out our blunders in a time of disaster, I suppose that S. Osborne ought to be listened to."—And we believe that the navy in particular and the nation generally will endorse his opinion.

But while Captain Osborne is asking, and rightly asking, that something should

...he does to give a small section of the home navy active employment—something more definite than channel-grubbing, or even "suppressing" the long-suppressed slave-trade in Brazil and the immensely vital traffic on the African coast—we cannot help thinking that there are a great number of objects to be gained in various parts of the world which would just furnish the employment of such Captain Osborne deplors: the ignorant. They are none of them exactly imperial! it may be, but it is very certain that they would have been put

FROM "NOTES AND QUOTATIONS"

the following article upon the
giving among the Chinese will
all who care to form an estimat
existing rate of wages to native

My remarks in the last nu
Notes & Queries, on the cost of
Chinese unskilled laborers, will
be understood to be equally appl
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are those of the ordinary la
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TATIONS.

Old, 6th March, 1868.	700
New, 6th March, 1868.	700
Old, 6th March, 1868.	700
New, 6th March, 1868.	700

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3 days' sight, Rs. 219 & 219 1/2	11 1/2 per cent.
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Barometer.	30.046 29.968
Thermometer.	64 66
Wet Bulb.	63.0 61.0
Wet Bulb.	61.0 60.0
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Notes on China & Japan.

OW READY.

Aborigines of Hainan.

China—Native Description.

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through in a very speedy and summary manner some fifty years ago, when our hands were full of work and active service was a rule with no exceptions. But it seems to us that the diplomacy which has of late years become the curse of Great Britain in more distant regions is affecting our Navy and that the "Don't kick-up-a-row-at-any-hazards" policy has become almost as much the cardinal point of naval action as it has already become of British diplomacy. Nothing would be easier than to name half a dozen fields for action if they were really sought. Our business, however, is naturally with Eastern Asia, and we would point out one or two opportunities for service which would afford a more legitimate scope for naval energy. Of course we know that Captains and Admirals now-a-days are the mere puppets of that most imbecile of the boards with which the country is afflicted—the Board of Admiralty. But if popular report be true, the present naval Commander-in-Chief is not one who errs on the side of shirking needful responsibility, and is perfectly ready to risk receiving any number of the inane remonstrances so appropriately written on foolscap and dated within the anchor-decorated enclosure sacred to Naval misdirection, if he can only see a just cause. Now the public opinion of every British (we may add foreign) resident in China and the expressed opinion of every respectable journal published in the East is in favor of an attempt to discover the fate of the Rev. Mr. Thomas and another British subject who, it was reported, were burned to death in the General Sherman. There is no absolute certainty that they have perished, and recent reports state that they are still alive. Moreover several Americans shared their fate; whatever it may have been, and if the United States Government and Navy have no particular interest in the death or captivity of a few citizens, British sailors have as a rule been particularly proud of our national character for helping either fellow-countrymen or others who have by misadventure fallen into savage hands. If Great Britain is justified by the necessity for maintaining our prestige in setting the forces of an empire in motion to rescue a handful of subjects from Abyssinia, if Government aid can be granted to search for Dr. Livingstone, surely a few gunboats may without absurdity be despatched to verify the fate of a man well known and celebrated for his linguistic and other requirements, and that of his companions in misfortune. Here at least is a chance for a little of that active service, so begged for by Sir Harry Keppel, which quite ignores the so-called mutual co-operation. Will Sir Harry Keppel throw the alliance to the winds in a matter concerning British honor and prestige and our national character for humanity throughout the East? We fear not; but if he did he might be assured of the unhesitating support of every patriotic Englishman in China and Japan.

We have not space to more than indicate other opportunities for naval employment. Dutch aggression in the Sulu Islands is becoming a fruitful source of discussion. The savages of Formosa have yet to be visited by a small squadron, and some better guarantee than the arrangement made by General Le Gendre—valuable as was that gentleman's conduct—obtained for the future safety of shipwrecked British mariners; and this not at one point only but along the entire extent of coast inhabited by aborigines. A thorough overhauling of the whole piratical haunts of the South coast would afford another worthy object of enterprise. The task would be herculean, but so much the better. In fact any incident in China could easily suggest important objects for naval service, if ever return to the old policy which made us mistress of the seas—aggressive doubtless but justified by the humane ends to be obtained; not over much bound by despatches and the manderings of imbecile diplomats who accomplish nothing themselves and are anxious that no one else should accomplish anything either, but good for the public and of high value to the Navy. We are not very hopeful of any such return to past principles and practice, but an occasional reference to it may do good.

of course no defined line can be drawn, and in estimating the cost of living of those who, in point of wealth, are removed above the class of whom I have already treated, individual character and disposition form an important difficulty; for among the Chinese, as in our own country, though to a very much modified extent and degree, we occasionally find a desire to appear rich, a disposition to keep up or imitate the style of living of those wealthier than themselves, or a fondness for the utmost display that their own income will permit; but at the same time, a Chinaman can much more readily retrench, give up his affected style, and bring his expenditure down to the lowest point consistent with health and reasonable comfort, without pain to himself and without incurring the displeasure or obloquy of his associates; retrenchment does not necessarily deprive a Chinaman of his status in society, but "honest poverty" receives practically such consideration which it is usual in Western lands to accord to it. Moreover there is amongst the Chinese such an amount of genuine hospitality, as distinguished from that hospitality which is adopted chiefly as a means of making a display of wealth, or afforded as a social entertainment to those who do not need it, that it becomes a simple matter of course that a Chinaman's table is open, not on casual visits only, but for months or years, until indeed the hospitality ceases to be a convenience, to all his friends and connections who choose to sit down to it; in fact an "universal clubbing," a spontaneous system of reciprocal aid exists throughout the population. Early marriages also prevail amongst the Chinese; parents urge their sons to marry, in order to keep them from certain immorality, and with the hope of perpetuating the family; the sons are in no wise unwilling, because marriages do not necessarily entail keeping house, or other personal source of expense, beyond the small item of an additional person to feed and clothe; for unless the son be sufficiently affluent to maintain a separate establishment, he can still reside with his wife under the parental roof and with little or no addition to the house accommodation which he required as a single man. These considerations render it a difficult task to estimate the cost of living among the Chinese, whose incomes exceed what is required to provide the necessities and ordinary comforts of life, and the following estimate must therefore be considered somewhat vague and ill-defined.

Passing over, by a wide leap, the middle class bordering on which are those whose incomes are ample for the ordinary needs, but which barely afford scope for the superfluities of life, let our ideal Chinaman be one who is in comfortable circumstances, one whose income will allow him to board a moderate amount of savings or enjoy somewhat of present indulgence, according to his particular disposition. Such an one shall have a wife and two or three children, and his disbursements, according to the result of my enquiries, will average as follows:

The rent of a house for the whole family would be from \$6 to \$8 a month, an item however possessed of elasticity in so far as it may be reduced, if needful, by portioning off some part of the premises on rent to others; the food for such a family would amount to about \$4 a month for each adult, three servants would probably be employed, at a monthly cost of from 60 cents to \$1.40 each for wages, and their food; as to clothing, the same remarks apply as to that of the laboring people, expense under that head confining itself to means of procuring warmth. We have then the following as an estimate of the monthly cost of living of a Chinese family comfortably and somewhat affluently provided for:—Rent \$8; food for two parents \$5, for 3 children, say \$3, and for three servants, say \$3; wages of 3 servants, say \$3; total \$30. This estimate will probably suffice for some amount of hospitality, especially when it is considered that the property inherent in expenditure under the name of elasticity is also possessed by the "viable placed on the dinner table," all the guests dipping their chopsticks into the dishes with a never-failing polite regard to the necessities of equitable division; rent I have shown to be elastic, and the item of servants is manifestly so. It is doubtless a wide leap to take from my previous estimates of a laboring man's expenditure to that of a family capable of expending \$30 a month; but the chasm is filled up by all possible intermediate gradations, none of which seem to present a suitable definite line of demarcation which could be usefully availed of as a basis for an estimate; and from this point upwards to the "scale of wealth so extremely elastic do all the items become that no further estimates appear necessary to elucidate the cost of living among the Chinese; rentable frequently reach \$50 or \$40 and rarely \$70 or \$100 a month, while the cost of food and servants depend entirely upon the means available and the disposition of the possessor to revel in luxurious living or otherwise to dispose of his money; on the whole I am of opinion that in no country of the East is the national wealth more equally distributed amongst the people forming the nation, than in China; the universal habits of mutual aid and hospitality, the law (custom) of inheritance, in fact the whole inherent ideas and habits of the people, tend to this equal distribution.—CANTON EXETER.

Dr. Hance, the well-known botanist, gives an article which, if his supposition be correct, announces an important discovery as regards food for Silk-worms:—

Mr. E. C. Taintor, of the Chinese Imperial Customs, has communicated to me specimens of two species of Oak gathered by him in the 千山 (Ten Shan) or Thousand Mountains, about 60 miles south of Moukden, and 70 north-east of Newchwang. The first of these, named 小葉柞樹 (Siao-yeh-tso-shu) or small-leaved oak, Mr. Taintor was assured by the priests with which that used further south for feeding the worms. It grows to be identical with *Quercus mongolica*, Fisch., which, according to Maximowicz's "Verech einer Flora des Amur-Landes," extends northwards along the Manchurian coast as far as Nikolajewsk in lat. 53° N., and has been traced in a westerly direction to Nerzinski Sawod on the Argun, in about long. 110° E. The second specimen named 大葉柞樹 (Ta-yeh-tso-shu) or large-leaved oak, Mr. Taintor was told is not used for feeding the silk-worm. It agrees however, so well with the oak named *ho-pi-to* in Mr. Maximowicz's report, in its larger

leaves and acorns, and in the "longish feathery filaments outside the cup, which give it the appearance of a small fur cap," that I think the two are probably identical. It is referred to *Q. dentata*, Thunb., first described from specimens gathered in Japan in 1776 without the fruit. It was again met with by Prof. Bunge who recognized the Russian mission to Peking in 1881, in the mountainous region near that capital, but he, considering it new, named it *Q. chovata*. There is however no difference at all between my Peking and Japanese specimens.

The identification of one or perhaps two of these trees, thus due to the enlightened interest in the question shown by Mr. Taintor, is likely I think to lead to results of greater value than the solution of a doubtful scientific point. Both the oaks in question are very closely allied to *Q. rubra*, the oak of the British Isles and the whole of Northern Europe; and *Q. mongolica* was indeed supposed by Pallas to be the same species; whilst the affinity of the other European species is very great. It is more than probable that the mountain silk-worm would thrive on the common British oak, and consequently the nature of the climate of Newchwang, there seems no reason to doubt that it would need no protection in many parts of Great Britain, and certainly in Central Europe.—H. F. HANCE.

LOCAL.

A CRICKET match between an Eleven of the Hongkong Cricket Club, and an Eleven from H.M.S. Rodney was commenced today. In the first innings the Hongkong Cricket Club scored 38 runs only, their opponents scoring 82 runs. The Hongkong Cricket Club made a better stand in the second innings, 76 runs having been put together, the loss of two wickets, when our reporter left at 5 o'clock. This match will be resumed to-morrow.

Last evening Madame Veralli gave a Concert in the ball room of the Club Lusitania, as good an audience as could be desired, either in point of numbers or respectability, the Governor and her Ladyship gracing the assembly with their presence. The piano was presided over by Signor Montalpetti, whose musical talent is too well known to require any praise from your Madam Veralli was kindly assisted by well-known gentleman Amateur, who, if we may judge by the frequent and incessant applause that greeted him upon every appearance, fulfilled his part to perfection. Madame Veralli on her part certainly deserved all the applause she got, and her singing was of a most excellent quality. We trust that the pleasure of spending another such delightful evening as we passed last night.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

A case of considerable interest to those who have a fondness for bacon and pork was disposed of by Mr. May this morning. Inspector Burton, market inspector, yesterday discovered a pig amongst the herds in the slaughter-house belonging to an extensive pig-breeder, and in a state of disease which totally unfitted it for use as food. The pig was revelling in small-pox, was covered with sores and must have made a choice piece for the tables of those unfortunate enough to purchase it. His Worship marked his opinion of such dastardly conduct by fining the pig-man in the sum of \$100, and ordering the violent death, and safe burial of the diseased "porker."

THE MAGGIE LESLIE CASE.

According to the Batavia papers the case of the *Maggie Leslie* is becoming rather complicated, and is likely to give rise to questions between the English and Dutch Governments. The following are the details of what has taken place in reference to this vessel, the master of which it will be recollected, arrived at Singapore reporting her loss, and whose precipitate abandonment of his ship was severely blamed by the local Court of Enquiry.

The *Maggie Leslie*, of Newcastle, sailed from Foochow for London with a full cargo of tea and opium on the 15th October last, was fallen in with about five miles off Gaspar Island, by the English barque *Fusi-Yama*, the *Maggie Leslie* having all sail set but with apparently nobody on board. An examination it was found she had been abandoned by the crew, and the ship's papers and her boats were all gone, although there was, as far as could be seen, nothing the matter with her. The Chief Mate and four seamen of the *Fusi-Yama* were put on board with instructions to take the vessel to Batavia, which they reached on the 21st October. According to the instructions of Captain Thomson of the *Fusi-Yama*, the vessel was placed in the hands of Messrs. Pitcairn, Syme & Co., (the Agents for Lloyd's at Batavia.) These gentlemen immediately applied to the Resident of Batavia, informing him of the circumstances connected with the salvage and enquiring in what manner the vessel was to be placed according to law. The Consul of Import and Export Duties was pointed out as the person charged, according to existing regulations, with the management of such matters at Batavia.

The *Maggie Leslie* was then given up to this official, who immediately placed men on board for the protection of the ship and cargo, and hired warehouse into which to discharge the cargo, which was requisite to enable him to make up the inventory required by law.

On the 23rd Oct., the English Consul, Mr. MacLean, addressed a letter to Messrs. Pitcairn, Syme & Co., requesting that the ship and cargo might be delivered to him in terms of Art. IX of the Consular Treaty between Great Britain and Holland, dated March 6th, 1855. To the above request, Messrs. Pitcairn, Syme & Co. on the same day replied, acting upon legal advice they had delivered the ship and cargo to the local authorities in terms of Art. 650 of the Dutch Code of Commerce and the last clause of the IX Art. of the Consular Treaty by which the existing colonial laws were recognised, but that they had no objection if the Consul could come to an understanding with the local authorities.

The 650 Art. of the Code of Commerce is in these terms:—"If ships or goods are found, salvaged or fished up at sea or on the shore, without the master being present, or the goods or consignee being present, or being known by the salvor, the goods, if property shall, as speedily as possible, be brought to the nearest port and placed in the custody of such official as the Governor-General shall have charged with the custody of the same, or in the absence of such person, then in the hands of an officer appointed by the chief local authori-

ty. By neglecting this, the salvors shall lose their right to salvage or life and will be liable in damages, or to being punished criminally, if there are grounds for it."

On the 24th Oct. the Consul applied to the Controller of Import and Export Duties and requested the immediate delivery to him of the ship and cargo in terms of Art. IX of the Consular Treaty. The Controller on the same day replied that he could not comply with this request, alleging the authority given to him by the Resident and giving the following reasons why Art. IX was not applicable to the case:—

1st. That the vessel was not stranded, but was found floating without any proof of its nationality, because there was not a single paper found on board from which its nationality could be learnt.

2nd. That it was not necessary to take measures for salvaging the property as there had already been salvaged.

3rd. That the last clause of Art. IX excepted the existing colonial laws and thus recognized Art. 650 of the Code which provided completely for the case.

To this the Consul on the 25th Oct. replied by a protest, in which the arguments of the Controller were controverted, and the Consul protested against all damage to the ship and cargo till such time as the Controller and the Consul had agreed, and holding the Netherlands India, from whom he derived his authority, liable for all costs, damages, and interest; annexed to this document was the copy of a letter from the Resident of Banks to the English Consul, in which it was stated that the crew of the English ship *Maggie Leslie*, of Newcastle, from China to London, with a cargo of 728 tons of tea, and which had been wrecked on the Aleutian reef off Pulo Lick, had arrived at Minto in three boats after having, as they alleged, left their vessel in a sinking state. As this protest had no result, the Consul on the 26th Oct., addressed a request to the Governor-General that the Controller should be ordered to give up the ship and her cargo to the Consul in terms of Art. IX of the treaty, and on the 12th November the Consul was informed that instructions had been given to the Controller to deliver up to him the *Maggie Leslie* and her cargo.

In the meantime the Controller had proceeded to land the tea and to sell some of it as damaged, against which proceeding the Consul energetically protested.

On the 13th November, in compliance with the instructions of Government, the Controller delivered up the *Maggie Leslie* and her cargo to the Consul, at the same time claiming repayment of all expenses incurred by him and a commission of 5 per cent. on the gross value of the ship and cargo due to him under the Code of Commerce. The Consul refusing to satisfy this claim, the Controller applied to the Government, requesting that he might be held harmless for what he had done in accordance with the orders of Government, or that he might be permitted to take legal proceedings against the Consul as repaying the owners of the ship and cargo. The first of these requests was refused, but the Controller was authorised to take such steps as he might consider necessary. The Consul still refusing to reimburse the Controller, the latter applied to the High Court of Justice and obtained a warrant to arrest the ship and cargo which was executed on the 13th January.

On the 14th Jan., the Consul addressed a protest to the Government of Netherlands India against this proceeding, which he stated was a breach of the Consular Treaty between Great Britain and Holland.

The affair remains in this state at present and there appears little chance of the owners of the ship or cargo getting possession of their property until after a tedious litigation in the Courts of Netherlands India.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S HIDDEN CHESS-PLAYER.

(Spectator, Jan. 11.)

Professor Huxley has told the workings of his mind in a very fine piece of his most unassuming English, what seems to him the highest meaning of education. It is such a mastery of the laws of the game which is always being played between the individual upon a woman and an unseen player who plays the phenomena of the universe on fixed and more or less accessible rules, as will enable the human players to carry on the longest game, with the most brilliant success. But we must not spoil by summarizing a passage which deserves to live in English literature, both for its vigour of style and the admirable, almost grand expression it gives to a particular creed which is gaining rapidly upon us, in spite of the stern, almost solemn, neglect with which it passes by our highest life:—

"Suppose it were perfectly certain that the life and fortune of every one of us would one day or other depend upon his winning or losing a game of chess. Don't you think that we should all consider it to be a primary duty to learn at least the names and the moves of the pieces; to have the means of giving and getting out all check? Do you not think that we should look upon a disapprobation amounting to scorn upon the father who allowed his son, or the State which allowed its members, to grow up without knowing a pawn from a knight? Now, it is a very plain and elementary truth that the life, the fortune, and the happiness of every one of us, and, more or less, of those who are connected with us, do depend upon our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and complicated than chess. It is a game which has been played for millions of years, by man and woman, of us being one of the players in a game of his or her own. The chess board is the world, the pieces the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are what we call the laws of nature. The player on the other side is hidden from us, just and patient. But, also, that he never overlooks a mistake or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance. If the man who plays well the highest stakes are paid with that sort of overwhelming generosity with which the strong shows delight in strength. And one who plays ill is checked without remorse, but without remorse. My metaphor will remind some of you of the famous picture in which Retschsch has depicted Satan playing at chess with man for his soul. Substitute for the mocking devil in that picture a calm, strong angel who is playing for love, as we say, and you will rather lose than gain by it. Well, now what I mean by education is learning the rules of this mighty game. In other words, education is the instruction of the intellect in the laws of nature; and the fashion of the affections, and of the will, in harmony with those laws."

Surely Professor Huxley should have said "a calm strong angel," but the celebrated Automaton chess-player which at one time went about the world defeating every antagonist who ventured to cope with him. We do not mean that Professor Huxley denies in the least a large intelligence to his hidden-player, but that he does mean expressly to affirm that his moves are not free, but automatic, in the sense of being directed of all personal reference to the individual character pitted against him in the contest. If the simile be accurate, indeed, there is no provision for a double bearing of every move, no analogy for the play, which manifests itself most when a piece is taken, for the flash of recognition between the earthly and the eternal player which so often begins with disaster, for the vision of which now and again illumines the judicious last and antecedent movement of check-mate. Mr. Huxley ignores, in his definition of education, all but the visible issues of the contest between the soul of the universe and the soul of man. It is true that at a late stage of his lecture he speaks of education as including "passions trained to come to heel, by a vigorous will—the noble training which teaches 'to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, to hate all villainy, and to respect others as himself.' And difficult as it seems to understand how such love as this could be learned out of the study of the game Professor Huxley had previously described, it seems clear that he so intends us to understand him. For he insists that moral law should be understood to be of the same self-executing kind as physical law; that the whole which underlies every physical law, that stealing and lying are just as certain to be followed by evil consequences as putting your hand in the fire, or jumping out of a garret window." If this be indeed so, then, of course the moral laws of the universe are as much elementary rules of the great game which Mr. Huxley has so finely described as the physical laws, and of the player who has the subtlest knowledge of the former and follows them with the truest fidelity, will gain thereby as much advantage in the conflict for existence as the physical laws, and conforms to them with the truest fidelity. But we very much doubt if the thinking man among Mr. Huxley's audience will admit it to be so. If they want the maximum of tangible success in the great tussle with the mysterious Automaton who moves so silently and inexorably those pieces which Professor Huxley calls the phenomena of nature, they will soon find that the only account they should take of moral laws, other than enlightened self-interest, is comprehended under the best average morality of their day. While a man who has pierced a new secret of physical nature will probably reap the greatest reward both in power and fame from his anticipation of other discoveries, of the man who has entered into a new secret of moral or spiritual life, will in all probability reap little but neglect and embarrassment from his keen vision and his faithful application of his new principle. If the "laws of the game" are those the observance of which lead to visible and acknowledged success, or even which invariably preclude a visible and apparent failure, we think that any education which is satisfied with such a study may prove to have been of the poorest; while if, on the other hand, the "laws of the game" include all the moral and spiritual, no less than the visible and tangible issues of the struggle, we should utterly deny Mr. Huxley's principle that the invisible player "never overlooks a mistake or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance," and that the man who plays ill is "checked without remorse, but without remorse." It is obvious, we think, that Mr. Huxley is here carefully excluding the higher moral and spiritual issues of the various moves, and describing a game in which error is never benefited except so far as it teaches the dancer of error in future, in which suffering cannot be the minister of joy, nor failure the seed of triumph. But the truth is that the loss in these cases is not a loss of success in the game (say, often the reverse), but only a loss of mutual intelligence and love between the players; and of this Professor Huxley, by virtue of his assertion that the other player is unknown, can take no cognizance.

No account of education, we do not mean here the education of schools and colleges, for, as we have often asserted, the highest education is barely ever attainable in schools and colleges at all, but in that much larger sense in which Professor Huxley uses the term when he speaks of the education of life,—which does not take cognizance of the free spiritual relations between God and man, or as well as the fixed physical relations between nature and man, so much as half the truth. Mr. MacLeod Campbell, in the preface to his new edition of one of the deepest and noblest of modern contributions to theological study, says most profoundly:—"That place which the freedom of law, as that which we may call the reign of law,—the character of God as the hearer and answerer of prayer for us, our practical relation to the kingdom of God. And as Science, in the largest sense of the word, is Christ the light of the kingdom of God." And if he were to adopt Professor Huxley's metaphor, Mr. Campbell would doubtless say that in order to prevent our regarding a thorough mastery of "the laws of the game" as the final aim of human existence, the unseen Nature, has from time to time sent amongst us earthly players who cared for "the laws of the game" mainly as a discipline leading up to a knowledge of Him who constructed them,—and has sent One especially, who came but to show that an early and crushing defeat might well be consistent with a perfect knowledge of the Spirit of Him who inflicted that defeat, and so to reduce the petty successes and failures of future games to their true spiritual value, measuring them not by their apparent results, but by the sympathy expressed between the finite and the infinite player. We suspect that Mr. Huxley himself, little as he would assent to such a statement, would not be satisfied without laying down some conditions under which he himself would choose to regard defeat as virtual victory. When he tells us that the passions of an educated man must be trained, "by a firm will, under the guidance of a sensitive conscience, to come to heel" whenever required

to do so by their owner, does he imagine that this result can ever be attained through mere study of "the rules of the game"? As we have said before, a "sensitive conscience" is no part of the apparatus for a successful playing of the game, though an average conscience might be. A "sensitive conscience" is a condition of obedience to the laws of the game, but not the only condition either. For a sensitive conscience will do little except to hamper both the game and the player, unless it be accompanied by a faith which can look beyond defeat, and a love which can transform defeat itself into triumph.

We do not believe that Professor Huxley, if pressed, would accept his own illustration of the significance of the highest education, without some assumption of spiritual conditions far higher than those "of the game," and which should often override them. Were there not indeed such assumptions, and were there not also an indestructible faith that they will be fulfilled even more perfectly when the game is over and the board is cleared, than even while it is playing,—we do not doubt that the nobles of all our players would themselves court the checkmate by which all this, in that case, unmeaning craft, and toil, and skill would at length be ended.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—How to have hot water always in the house. Set your wife end out that you visit another woman, and you will never afterwards be out of hot water. This is infallible.

How to baste turkeys. Get up at 2 o'clock A.M. The dicker it is the better. Climb over your neighbor's fence and baste two or three while you are at it, as it saves trouble. You will find it very economical.

How to have sauce at a moment's notice. Order your servant to do something which she does not like. You will get more sauce than you bargained for. If that does not do, get into a row with a cabman.

To make hasty pudding. Make your pudding, and leave it out on the doorstep to cool, carefully shutting the door afterwards. In five minutes return and you will find the hasty pudding imaginable, it being perhaps five or six squares off already.

The best best—Those on which the policemen have the least trouble. Never have dead beats about your kitchen.

How to obtain calves' head jelly. Consult one of the outside butchers, and question his veracity on the subject of mutton, and incidentally accompany the rebuff with an intimation that he is of canine extraction. You will have calves' head jelly pretty soon.

Pickles—Always be disputing with your relatives. A very pickle will be the consequence. These pickles are usually put up in family jars.

To clean house.—Get up an alarm of fire and invite the members of the fire brigade into your premises. They will provide a bountiful supply of water and wash the house thoroughly, until requested to desist.

Irish Steaks—This is a favorite viand variously prepared. The most expeditious method is to attend a wake and introduce a discussion on the wrongs of England, through Ireland's ingratitude. The recipe is from the works of ancient Scauld.

COAL IN ENGLAND, BELGIUM, & FRANCE.

M. Simonen has published some curious statistics relative to the production of coal. He shows that in England the quantity of coal produced in 1852 was 50,000,000 tons, and in 1864 93,000,000; that in Belgium 3,600,000 tons in 1850 and 10,000,000 in 1863; and that in France the quantity produced in 1843 was 3,700,000 tons, in 1859 7,600,000 tons, and in 1865 11,600,000. From these and other facts

